

THE OWL TRAIN
BADLY WRECKED

Engineer Woods Fatally Injured.

Two Passenger Cars Are Derailed.

The Train Ran at Full Speed Into a Band of Sheep and Was Ditched.

LOS BANOS, Jan. 11.—The Owl train, comprising the recently established quick railway service from San Francisco to Los Angeles, was wrecked to night near Ingonmar siding, nine miles north of Los Banos. The accident was caused by the train, which was moving at a high rate of speed, running into a band of sheep.

The engine, baggage car and two passenger coaches were derailed. William Woods, the engineer, was fatally injured, although not seriously injured. None of the passengers sustained any injuries.

A wrecking crew, after three hours' work, got the train together, and a new engine crew having been obtained from Lathrop, the train was taken back around the main line. It is expected to reach Los Angeles only a few hours late.

The wrecked engine still blocks the track, but it will be removed by the wrecking crew before morning. The sheep that were killed and mangled by the locomotive make the scene of the accident look like an abattoir.

Woods, the engineer, is still living, but he is not expected to survive the night. The fireman will be all right in a day or two.

Three Fresnoites were in the wreck of the Owl, when the flyer dashed into a band of sheep at Ingonmar, between Tracy and Los Banos, night before last. They were E. Kennedy, vice-president of the First National bank; J. J. Seymour, vice-president of the San Joaquin Electric Company; and Thomas M. Lynch, vice-president of the Home Packing Company.

Kennedy and Seymour were in the day coach, while Lynch was traveling in the rear Pullman. The day coach was not overturned, although it went off the track and was tilted to one side so that the passengers were hurled from their seats, but none of them were badly injured, although all were badly scared.

Lynch says he did not know anything about the accident until it was all over. The engine and tender were derailed from the cars when they jumped the track, and the rest of the train proceeded for two car lengths in the mud before they stopped, so great was the momentum gained from the high rate of speed at which the train was running at the time.

Mr. Lynch gave a vivid account of the death of the engineer, Billy Woods, who is well known in this city, especially among the railroad men. As soon as the engine ran into the band of sheep he put the air brakes on, and in another instant he was under the overturned engine. The fireman was killed, and he was severely injured, but he is expected to recover. Woods' only thought during the twenty minutes that he lived after the accident was of his family. "Tell the folks," he said to those about him, "that I died working hard for them." He constantly spoke of his family and seemed worried as to how they would fare without him. He was exultant from the wreck as soon as possible and carried to a couch on one of the Pullmans, where he died.

The wreck of the Owl came very near resulting in a great loss of life. There was a crew's bunk car on the siding at Ingonmar, and when the engine and tender were derailed the tender was pitched at right angles to the track and struck the side of the bunk car, where a number of section employees were fast asleep. A hole was torn in the side of the bunk car, and one of the men crawled out of his bunk and fell almost under the tender, but escaped unhurt.

The Fresno passengers did not reach this city until 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. An engine and special car were sent out from Tracy and brought the passengers to the junction at Los Banos, where they took No. 17 and came to Fresno by way of Merced.

COMPANY F SOCIAL.

An Enjoyable Entertainment at Armory Hall Last Night.

One of the most enjoyable social events of the season was the military ball given at Armory hall last night by the members of Company F. The affair was largely attended and the guests were well entertained.

The dancing programs were in the shape of an "army" and "navy" regular numbers as well as several extra ones. One feature of the entertainment was an exhibition drill by sixteen members of the company under the direction of Sergeant Andrews. All the boys wore their uniforms and presented a splendid appearance.

The following are the committees who had charge of the affair, and deserve praise for making it the success that it was: Arrangements—Sergeant George R. Andrews, Corporal Halp Patterson and Private William Wilson; Refreshments—George W. Jones, Sergeant H. J. Clark, Corporal Halp Patterson and Private J. Peckham Jr.; door—Lieutenant J. M. Collins, Corporal B. D. Maxson and Corporal Holmes Mitchell.

Corporal W. R. Atwater was floor manager and had the following ladies: Sergeant George R. Andrews, Private Robert Wilson and Private Claude Spry.

A LITTLE GUN PLAY.

Which Grew Out of a Scrap Between Fresno Officers.

It is not generally known that a rather lively little encounter followed by a little gun play took place between two of Fresno's peace officers on one of the principal streets of the city not many nights ago. The officers engaged in the affair were Police Officer George and Constable John Dumas. The details of the fracas are very meager, as much as it is a matter has been kept quiet and leaked out only yesterday.

It appears that George was standing on the sidewalk when Dumas walked up and accosted him in a rather gruff manner. The constable, it is said, never went so far as to land a blow on the policeman's chest. George retaliated by striking Dumas and knocked the latter sprawling on the street. When the constable arose he whipped off his revolver and threatened to shoot the policeman. He was prevented from doing so, however, and was finally led away.

ON BEET CULTURE.

Committee of Seven Appointed by Professor Fowler.

Professor D. T. Fowler yesterday appointed a committee of seven to attend to the matter of experimenting with beet culture in this county. The committee will do everything in its power to add beet growing to the industries of Fresno county.

The following are the men who constitute the committee: M. Theo Kearney, H. G. DeWitt, Alexander Gordon, G. W. Dowla, John S. Dore, E. B. Hutchinson and J. Wilbur Case.

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GROWING OF
SUGAR BEETS

Institute Discusses the Subject.

An Interesting Talk on Alkali Lands.

The Beet Question Considered Further Last Night—Committee to be Appointed.

From Thursday's Daily.

The rain yesterday very materially interfered with the farmers' institute, which was called to meet in the rooms of the Farmers' Club at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon. No one was present at that hour, when the rain was coming down in torrents, but in the afternoon Professors Fowler and Loughridge of the State University dropped in and after a while a number of others interested in the sugar beet question made their appearance.

It was decided to hold an informal session, and Professor Loughridge was asked to give the members present a brief history of the sugar beet in this country, which he did in a very interesting manner.

The discussion from the first centered around the question as to the adaptability of alkali lands to the production of the beet. The professor, at first spoke briefly of the sugar beet in general, which he divided into three classes, that of carbonate of soda, sulphate of soda, and chloride of soda. The alkali containing the sulphate of soda as the main ingredient was the black alkali, which is a very caustic nature, destroying the vegetation in the soil. The sulphate of soda is not so injurious. It does not attack the plant directly, but works the injury through absorption. In land containing 300 pounds of black alkali to the acre the beets do not grow, but where land is impregnated with chloride of soda (soda salt) beets may grow, but too much of the salt prevents the formation of sugar.

Professor Loughridge then explained the following table compiled from tests made at the China station, showing the amount of the different kinds of alkalis in the soil, the weight of the beets, the percentage of the sugar and the purity, according to the different natures of the alkali.

Beets for sugar purposes should not weigh more than a pound and a half, and they should be at least 80 per cent purity and contain 12 per cent of sugar. The purity of the sugar is the ratio of the sugar to the total weight of the beet and the juice contained in the beet on the other.

The table is as follows:

	ALKALI	SUGAR BEET
	CHLORIDE	SULPHATE
Total Salts	10,510	3,000
—Highest	10,510	3,000
—Next highest	9,320	3,350
Total Sugars	7,200	8,000
—Highest	7,200	8,000
—Next highest	6,440	2,000
Total Carbohydrates	3,300	2,000
—Highest	3,300	2,000
—Next highest	2,040	1,400
Total Chlorides	3,300	2,000
—Highest	3,300	2,000
—Next highest	1,820	3,000
Total Nitrates	5,040	3,000
—Highest	5,040	3,000
—Next highest	2,240	1,400

The speaker invited those who are contemplating making the experiment in beet raising to send samples of their soil to the university for analysis, explaining that they should take soil from different depths to a total depth of four feet and mix them together. The test would then be a fair average one. Some tests were made before, and M. Theo Kearney asked whether a record of those tests could be had. Professor Loughridge answered that the tests were published by the department, but he strongly recommended the making of new examinations of the soil. He said it would take only a short time, a matter of a week or so, and then the farmers would know exactly whether their land was suited to the growth of beets.

He said that in the case of the red soil there was very little use of making an examination, for the reason that the very fact that the land was red indicated that the soil was good. Upon any red land, he said, the farmers can go ahead with beet culture without fear.

He explained that the presence of carbonate of soda in the soil (the black alkali) can be corrected by the use of gypsum, a pound of gypsum being required to a pound of carbonate of soda. There are some alkali lands which it would be very profitable to reclaim.

Mr. Loughridge was asked whether sugar beets would thrive in a vineyard. He replied that if the shade was not too dense he saw no reason why the beets could not be successfully raised in a vineyard. The beets require the sun to develop the sugar, and for that reason they must be exposed to the sun during their maturing season. It is a rule in irrigation, he said, that no water should be applied for four weeks before their maturity.

The best time to plant the beets brought out an interesting discussion. It was thought by some that the very hot weather in July and August would be the best time, so that they would be worthless. Professor Loughridge stated that the farmers, if they grow beets in this vicinity, should soil them by the percentage of sugar they contain and not according to their weight, as they would probably be pretty well dried by the warm weather.

Mr. Kearney suggested a way of avoiding the very hot months by planting the beets in January or February, and allowing the warm weather of April, May and possibly June to bring them to maturity. Professor Loughridge thought that that was a good idea.

Marriage licenses were yesterday issued to Walter Mitchell, aged 24 years, and Daisy Adams, 25, both of Fresno; and Joseph H. Rodgers, 25, of Fresno, and Julia Lyons, 25, of San Jose.

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WRIGHT'S VOTE

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Huber Deserts Bulla for Grant.

Tarpey and Alford Receive the Democratic Vote—Situation Practically Unchanged.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 12.—The sensation of the hour in Sacramento is not the going over to Burns of Speaker Wright of the assembly today when the vote was taken on United States senator, but the desertion of Huber from the Bulla forces to those of Grant.

The Bulla people claim that they are not put out, but the nine who voted for the Los Angeles candidate today will stand by him until it is evident that he cannot win, and some other candidate is so far in the lead that his election is assured. This candidate, they insist, must be a good, clean man, and one whom all can support. They have not, however, given up Bulla's fight. The Grant forces are well satisfied with the addition of Huber to their forces and predict that the entire Los Angeles delegation will eventually go to them.

When Wright voted for Burns on the first ballot today, he hesitated a moment and then announced his vote for Burns. It was not much of a surprise for those on the inside, but the lobby cheered him wildly. The result of the vote on first ballot was in detail as follows:

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For Burns—Dickinson, Luchinsinger, Morehouse, Stratton—4.
For Bulla—Curtis, Simpson—2.
For Burns—Bettman, Burnett, Hoy, Laird, Leavitt, Shortridge, Wolfe—7.
For Grant—Boyer, Custer, Jones, Magallon, Matt, Smith, Trout—7.
For Wright—Gillette—1.
For Scott—Davis—1.
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For Bard—Pitt, Rowell—2.
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ASSEMBLYMEN.
For Grant—Bills, Blount, Carrell, Clark, Crocker, Dale, De Lancey, Greenwood, Greenwell, Le Barron, McDonald of Tulumana, Merrill, Merritt, Mulke, Radcliffe, Ray, Raw, Works—15.
For Burns—Arnerich, Jilson, Barry, Beecher, Dahl, Devoto, Dibble, Henry, Johnson, Kelly, Kelsey, Kennedy, Lundquist, McKee, Miller of San Francisco, Pierce, Rickard, Sullivan (Orange), Wright—19.
For Bulla—Belshaw, Conroy, Cosper, Huber, Melek, Miller of Los Angeles, Robinson, Valencia—5.
For Burns—Atherton, Clough, Landner, Knights, Knowland, Muenster—3.
For Patton—Brown, Marvin—2.
For Knight—Joynton—1.
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The result of the vote of yesterday this ballot showed that Grant lost one, Marvin, who voted for Patton; Burns gained one, Wright; and Barnes gained one, Muenster, who the day before voted for Van R. Patterson.

After this ballot the forces of the several candidates apparently had no hold on the plan of action, Burns and Grant men voting indiscriminately for and against adjournment. The motion to adjourn was lost.

On the second ballot there was but one change in the Republican vote and Bulla's stand-by, east, his vote for Grant. There was considerable excitement and a third ballot was ordered. The Democrats on the second ballot gave the complimentary vote to William H. Alford of Tulare county.

There was no further change in the Republican vote on the third ballot, which was the last of the day. It left Grant one vote ahead of Burns, the vote standing 26 to 27. The Democrats on the third ballot gave their complimentary vote to J. H. Seawell of Mendocino.

The opinion here is that there will be no break in the deadlock for several days. Each side expresses confidence of eventually winning. No one talks of drawing out of the race. The Democrats have decided in caucus to throw the complimentary vote on subsequent ballots to DeVries, Chinnett and Magallon.

When this list is exhausted another caucus will be held and other promises.

Blinded by a Blast.

RANDESBURG, Jan. 12.—J. C. McDonald was seriously injured by a premature blast in the Yellow Aster mine last night about midnight. McDonald and thirty other men were working in the mine, which was about 150 feet underground, and when the shift quit work a number of shots were fired and one was supposed to have gone off, but was not.

This one was carelessly loaded, but was not exploded, and McDonald was drilling a new hole. It exploded in his face, blinding him. His right leg was broken below the knee, his left arm was terribly lacerated and his face and eyes were terribly cut. One eye is entirely gone and he will probably lose the other. The other men did not sustain serious injuries.

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THE CUBAN PEST HOLE.

Colonel Waring, who was sent by our government to examine into the sanitary conditions of Havana, died of yellow fever four days after his return, but, fortunately, he left full notes of his report and recommendations, which have been collected by his secretary. A synopsis of them is published in the January issue and they have just been made public by the war department.

The condition of affairs described by Colonel Waring will not surprise those familiar with the sanitary conditions of Spanish-American ports, but it is almost inconceivable when compared with the civilized conditions by which we are surrounded. Havana is a densely populated city of 200,000 inhabitants, with an average of ten persons to a house. In most of the city the houses are packed closely together, each house covering the entire lot. Yet this city has no sewerage system whatever, and all that in other cities goes into the sewers here goes into vaults under the combined kitchen and stable which is the rear room of the house. The only ventilation of these vaults is through the house, and the stench from them is ever present. When they are full to overflowing their contents are carried in dripping buckets through the house and carried out to the dumping grounds, unless the garbage collector conveniently dumps them into a dark street. Much garbage of all sorts is thrown into the streets, and is removed only when eaten by buzzards.

One end of the harbor is occupied by pestilential swamps, which, together with the seething filth of the city, make it the plague spot of the western world. Substantially every epidemic of yellow fever that has swept the United States has come from Havana. If a large unaccustomed population settles there, to take advantage of the developing opportunities of Cuba, a new and unprecedented outbreak is certain, and we can hardly escape a visit to our shores.

Yet yellow fever is an absolutely preventable disease. If Havana is made approximately as clean as the best clean of our American cities, and the same change is made in other Cuban seaports, there will be an end of yellow fever forever. Colonel Waring details plans for the renovation of Havana which he estimates will cost about ten million dollars. As the direct money sent to the United States of a single yellow fever quarantine is at least ten times that sum, it would be a paying investment to donate the ten millions and clean the Cuban pest-hole. But the revenues of Havana can probably be made to pay the entire cost, with far less burden to the people than the former Spanish exorbitations, and with a benefit to them, in health, long life, cleanliness and morality such as Spain in all its centuries has never conferred. Our battle for the liberation of Cuba will not end until we have freed it from tropical filth as well as Spanish oppression.

It will be noticed that in every report of deaths from Central Cuba, at Manila, are some deaths from small-pox. This will continue to be the case until some vigorous measures are taken to prevent it. A small-pox epidemic is raging over the entire Philippine islands and has been raging without interruption for centuries. The only reason that few are stricken with it at any one time is that everybody has it in early youth, and the survivors are consequently immune. But the contagion is everywhere present and calls for a careful re-vaccination of all Americans going to the islands. It also points out one of our first duties to the natives, as soon as conditions are settled enough to permit it. Civilized vaccination laws, generally enforced, will stamp out the disease in the Philippines, as they have throughout the civilized world.

By all means let the Republican League Club continue in active existence between campaigns. After the "academic" debate on the Philippines becomes tiresome, there is plenty of practical civic work to do. We are to have a city election in the spring. The sort of government and law enforcement to follow will depend not so much on that election as on the caucuses that precede it. An organization like the League Club could see to it in advance that the Republican caucus at least is controlled by responsible men whose interests are in favor of good government. Why not utilize the club as a "good government club," while keeping it within the party lines, where political work is most effective.

A marked copy of the "Zeitung fuer das Dithmar" (Dill Valley Journal) which some friends have kindly sent the Republican, is an interesting example of the difference between German and American journalism. The paper contains a marked item of Berlin news, evidently sent for our information, which appeared in the Republican two days before it did in our German contemporary. It took less time for the item to reach Fresno from Berlin than it did to reach the provincial (German town of Dillenberg). All the other items are shown by their dates to be from ten to seven days old. However, even this is better than the practice of some American papers we could name, whose news is just as old, but is dated ahead to appear new.

The Call and Chronicle continue to blazon to all the world, in the blindest of type, the name of the legislators who have "betrayed their trust" by voting for Burns. Perhaps, but where did Messrs. Spreckels and de Young acquire the right to pose as censors of political morals?

LET US EAT RAISINS.

The publishers of "Sunset" have called on the people of Fresno county to furnish them raisins for the use of raisins in cooking. The idea is an extremely good one, and we have the invitation will meet with many responses. The Republican would be glad to receive as many such recipes as possible, for its own use as well as to forward to the "Sunset" advertisers. But we very much fear that the invitation is published in the wrong quarter. We supply the United States with raisins, but it is astonishing how few of them we eat ourselves. The writer recently ascertained by inquiry that there is not a retail grocery store in Fresno that keeps first-class layer raisins on sale by the pound. The grocers have found that it does not pay to keep them. Probably no more raisins of any sort are sold in a city of this size and wealth in the east. And the much tolerated Zante currants are freely sold and used here in place of the much better home product which we are trying to induce the rest of the world to use.

Modern cookery has introduced countless ways of preparing and serving almost every possible article of food. But the only dishes in common use of which raisins form a part were invented in England two centuries ago. Layer raisins have long been an appropriate feature of an elaborate dinner. Mince pies, fruit cake and plum pudding absorb substantially all of the raisins except the few that are used as dessert. All three of these dishes are a part of the traditional English holiday diet. They are historically a ceremonial food, a relic of the sacrifices the eating of which once made up a heathen holiday. They are not digestible dishes, and are nowhere in daily use. The market for their ingredients is like that for mince and Christmas trees, not like the market for one of the most valuable of human food products.

What we need to do is to make raisins a part of the daily diet rather than the holiday ceremonial of all the people. But to do this we must introduce some more ways of eating them than indigestible plum puddings and night-mare engendering mince pies. There are other ways. Our housewives will probably respond to this appeal with descriptions of other ways. But these other ways ought to be in common use. If they were common here they would spread elsewhere. We are too cosmopolitan a people in our eating habits. In every other part of the world local habits are based on local products. It would be well for us if it were so here. If raisins were a feature of the life of Fresno as they are of its business, it would give that life some more ways of eating them than the world would serve to teach the outside world the things it would profit us to have them know.

AN EGYPTIAN EXAMPLE.

We hope that the time is not far distant when some American governor of Porto Rico or the Philippines will have occasion to make public a letter like that recently addressed by Lord Salisbury to Lord Cromer, Imperial Agent and Consul General at Cairo. Lord Cromer had received so many applications, accompanied by strong recommendations, from young Englishmen desirous of entering the Egyptian Civil Service that he felt impelled to make a public statement of the principles on which the administration of Egypt is now carried on.

According to Lord Cromer, a very small number of Englishmen are employed in high positions, but every effort is made to restrict the number of Europeans in subordinate positions, and give over these places as far as possible to the natives. The few Europeans employed are selected without any reference to influence or recommendations, solely on account of fitness. As fitness generally includes a local and linguistic knowledge, the fit candidate is more likely to be found on the spot than imported from England.

If we govern the conquered islands as they should be governed something the same situation will result in them. Educated Filipinos, to be sure, are rather than educated Egyptians, and they have less experience with civilized governments, but the Spaniards have been able to use them to a considerable extent and we can use them still more. Self-government in the American sense is out of the question for the native peoples of these islands, and none of them have asked for it. Even Aguinaldo's government is "dictatorial," not representative. But if we can govern them largely by officers of their own race it will be the next best thing, and for them, under present conditions, the best thing.

Another advantage will be that there will be less political pressure for place. Whoever is responsible for the colonial governments should be as free as possible, especially from political "influences" which is the most demoralizing element of our American administration.

If it is absolutely understood that the opportunities in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico are business opportunities, not political ones, and that there is plenty of room for men of energy and intelligence, who know how to adapt themselves to new conditions, but none for parasites of any sort, the prospects of good government will be greatly increased. And among the men thus attracted abroad by business will be found men much better adapted to all ordinary political positions than those who would be sent out from this country by the political "push."

General Wood's report that there will be plenty of money derived from the revenues of the port of Santiago to pay all the ordinary expenses of government and provide for extensive public improvements as well, is an indication of what we may expect in other parts of our new territories. Instead of costing us hundreds of millions, they will pay their own expenses and eventually make a large profit for us.

Senator Perkins is surprised at what he calls a change of sentiment in California since the days when Chinese immigration was defeated by an almost unanimous vote. He considers the universal expansion sentiment as inconsistent with the former universal exclusion sentiment. This is just where his logic differs from that of the people of California. We do not want hordes of Chinese to flood the state with cheap labor and undesirable population. Neither do we want hordes of Filipinos to flood the state. But we are not in the least afraid that they will do so. There is more than enough work in the Philippines for all of them that are willing to work, and there will be a constantly increasing amount. Fifty years hence they will be kept out by law, just as the Chinese are. Nobody but the San Francisco Chronicle advocates making the Philippines a part of the United States. Anyone who opposes making them a part of the Union opposes what nobody favors. We will have the islands on far different terms, and on terms that will protect us from them. But we do want something of China and the Philippines also which is very different from having them to occupy our country. We want their trade, and we want to develop their industries so that that trade will be mutually profitable. And we are glad to know that on this question Senator Perkins will cast the voice of his state, not of his individual preference.

The Atlantic Constitution calls upon land owners, in making contracts for the coming year, to stipulate that a specified portion of the rent shall be paid in products other than cotton, on the ground that diversification of products is imperative to the prosperity of Georgia, and that some means must be taken to induce the people to change their cotton growing habits. The suggestion has a wider bearing than its direct application. The temptation to concentrate on a single crop is a common one in all regions exceptionally favored by nature in some one respect. But it is always disastrous to yield to the temptation. The Irishman says of his pig, "he pays the rent." He might pay a large share of the rent almost anywhere. And so could many other things generally neglected where by products are neglected. We have suffered here from too little diversification of crops. Fresno is of course not a "one crop district," as it unfortunately is frequently regarded as being. If our entire grain crop and entire wheat crop should fail we would still have enough left to get through the year. But we ought to have much more diversification, and there ought to be much more attention to the utilization of waste-space, waste time, waste products, and every sort of waste. We have been in too much hurry to get rich by doing large things. Let us take more pains to keep from being poor by saving small things, and we may find the riches coming of them selves.

The railroad connecting Cairo with Cape Town bills for to become a reality long before the railroad from North to South America passes the stage of speculative discussion. In fact, things in Africa are moving altogether much faster than in South and Central America. The difference is that South America is inhabited by imperfectly civilized peoples, who must be left to work out their own salvation, while Africa is inhabited by barbarians, whose fate is in the hands of Europe. The contrast between the two methods of evolution, the natural, in South America and the artificial in Africa will be one of the most interesting objects lessons of the next generation.

The telegraph wires to the north would not work last night, and telegraph service in general was badly crippled. The Sacramento and San Francisco news contained in this morning's paper was sent from San Francisco to Denver, thence to El Paso, Texas, thence to Los Angeles and thence to Fresno. Even this round-about connection was not early in the evening. Telegraph news is therefore short this morning. It was impossible to learn even the cause of the breakdown, but it is surmised that a storm in San Francisco has disabled the wires on the Oakland pier.

This rain is an absolute guarantee of a crop, and a practical assurance of good crops. It will cheer up spirits and business. It will assure California a full share of the wave of prosperity that is sure to sweep the country next year. And before another dry season overtakes us we will have our irrigation system so perfected, our crops so diversified, and our weather-predicting facilities so perfect, that nothing can do us serious harm. The "hard times" are gone, never to return.

The House has again gone through the farce of striking out the Civil Service Commission in the committee of the whole, where members do not go on record, and then reversing its decision in the House, on a record vote. The members at least give their constituents credit for a higher plane of political morality than themselves, or they would not be afraid to record their convictions. Perhaps, some day, we shall have a congress that really believes in Civil Service reform.

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Faith in Hood's
 The Great Cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are indeed marvelous.
 "My husband suffered with stomach trouble so bad at times he could not work. He has taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it is helping him wonderfully. He also had a scrofulous humor but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured this and he has had no trouble with it since. My little boy, too, has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it has given him a good appetite. We have great faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. J. L. Hood, New York. Be sure to get Hood's because Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, and digestion, etc.

A DARK HORSE.

It is still anybody's race at Sacramento, and nobody's. The followers of the two leading candidates are opposed to each other with a hostility that is implacable and neither, apparently, can succeed without the unobtainable support of the other. The choice must go to one of the minor candidates or to an outsider. Of minor candidates, the man who starts with two votes is quite as well in the running as one who starts with a dozen. It is a question of the availability of the man and not of the strength of his political support.

Of these less prominent candidates there is certainly none more worthy, and we should be at a loss to name one so worthy, as Thomas R. Bard, of Ventura, who was placed in nomination by Senator Rowell, of this district. In nominating Mr. Bard, Mr. Rowell said:
 "According to the best American standard the ideal Senator should typify in his own personality the very highest type of American citizenship. He should be well educated, refined, unswerving of principle and interpretation of questions; he should be possessed of all of those qualities which go to make up the American statesman. He should be free from all business and corporation entanglements, and, as a private citizen, his business life there should rest no shadow. That the legislature of California may have placed before it such a candidate as its vote, I take pleasure in presenting the name of Thomas R. Bard."

Thomas R. Bard is the one candidate now before the legislature who has nobody has defended, for whom nobody has apologized. There are no charges against which to defend him and no weaknesses for which to apologize. In his life there is no stain; of his integrity there is no doubt, of his ability there is no question. He represents the purest type of politics, the best type of citizenship. In ability and in personality he would measure up to the full Senatorial standard. It would be a credit to California to select such a man by any method, and to select any man by the only method which he can be selected. He is not a candidate for the position in the ordinary sense. He has behind him no machine and no band of self-seeking followers. He has in his favor nothing but his eminent fitness for the place, and against him nothing at all. There are doubtless other such men in California, but one such man is now before the legislature, and the legislature will honor itself and the state, as well as extricate itself from a very difficult position, by selecting him.

RESCIND THE CONTRACTS.

The strong statement in Governor Gage's inaugural report to the legislature by which the various counties have bound themselves to pay exorbitant commissions for the recovery of funds alleged to be due from the state, has aroused new agitation of the subject, and the demand is being made all over the state that the Boards of Supervisors rescind the contracts they have entered into. Many Boards of Supervisors are seriously considering the subject, and we hope the Fresno Board will do likewise. There is nothing in the nature of the contract that can make it binding if either party wishes to withdraw from it. No plaintiff can be stopped from discharging a suit and discharging his attorney. And this is a case in which no other course is either reasonable or right.

The case itself rests on the flimsiest of technicalities. By a mistake of the printer, the name of one senator who voted to repeal the law granting certain commissions to the counties was omitted from the published proceedings, and the law appeared to have been passed by one less than the required number of votes. The enrolled bill, which is prima facie evidence, certifies that it was passed by the required number, and if it is necessary to go behind the certificate, the fact is abundantly established that the required number did vote for it. There is no pretense of justice and only a color of legality in the claims.

However, if investigation should establish the technical legality of the claims, and the funds should finally be returned to the counties, thus decreasing county taxes for a year and increasing state taxes in exactly equal amount, little harm would result. No county need particularly concern itself to hasten to prevent such a result. But when the counties collectively pledge themselves to donate \$700,000 to a firm of lawyers for such worthless services, at a time when the immediate result will be to cripple the state treasury and the final result will be to increase both state and county taxes, it is a serious matter and calls for prompt action.

We have discussed this matter before, and may do so again. It is a question too plain for argument but not too trivial for agitation. We hope no agitation is necessary, and that the Supervisors have already made up their minds to rescind their action at the next meeting. But it will do no harm if they are numerously informed by their constituents that this is what is expected of them.

Verily there is no end to the revelations of official incompetence which the Dreyfus case is bringing on France. Of all the departments of French government, the Court of Cassation alone still retained the halo of official sanctity. It was supposed to stand far above the prejudices and passions which were distracting the army and the populace, and its evident purpose to grant justice to Dreyfus seemed to confirm this impression. But when one of its leading judges resigns, and as soon as disesteemed of the robes of office, exposes himself as a hysterical demagogue, it shakes our confidence in all the rest. If such a man as M. de Beauregard can sit, even for a time, on the highest court in France, the judiciary of the nation must have fallen low indeed. The Panama scandal destroyed confidence in all the French government but the President and the courts. The Dreyfus case bids fair to destroy it here, too.

FISH AND GAME

Quarterly Report of A. D. Ferguson.

Fish Ladders in Canals Work Satisfactorily.

A Law Urged for the Prevention of the Wholesale Killing of Game.

Fish and Game Warden A. D. Ferguson has submitted the following quarterly report to the Board of Supervisors, containing some interesting facts and important recommendations:
 "For the season black bass were received from the California fish commission as follows:
 "June 11, 4500 small-mouth black bass, taken to Kings river at a point six miles above the town of Centerville.
 "June 25, 500 yearling small-mouth bass, taken to the San Joaquin river, near Herndon.
 "November 7, 250 yearling big-mouth bass, taken to the San Joaquin river at points between the Valley railroad bridge and Herndon.
 "November 21, 2365 big-mouth bass, distributed at points from Lane's bridge three miles down the San Joaquin river.

"So far as I have been able to observe the most flattering results have followed our efforts to introduce black bass into the waters of the county. Every few years will, I believe, witness the complete stocking of our lower waters with this most desirable food and game fish.

"Referring to my former reports in the matter of protecting the destruction of fish in the canals I have to report that the compromise measure as proposed by me and adopted by the canal companies, whereby fish ladders were placed at all high drops in the canals to obviate the necessity of damming across the canals, has proved a success. My personal observation and the testimony of others are to the effect that comparatively few fish were found in the canals after the shut down in the fall of the year, the number of the large number which annually go down the canals in the spring having returned to the river as the water began to run low. In former years the many high drops or weirs in the canals proved unsatisfactory obstacles to the passage of fish to the river. This difficulty has been overcome by placing permanent fish ladders at all such obstructions, and the question of saving fish from destruction in the canals is so long as the ladders are maintained, fairly and equitably settled.

"Owing to conditions brought about largely by the past dry season, and at the opening of the shooting season were not so numerous as at the same time last year. A careful study of the situation convinces me that the time has come where steps should be taken for the better protection of the quail of the county. The rapid increase in the number of sportsmen, the state of the game and the demands of the market, are increasing population, make necessary the placing by law of a limit on the number of birds one person may kill in a day.

"This step has been taken by many states in the Union. While it is possible that owing to the widely differing conditions prevailing in different parts in the state, there will be no general law for some years to come, I believe that this very contingency was one of the primary reasons for permitting the several counties of the state to pass for themselves such ordinances as might be found necessary for the protection of game in addition to the provision authorized by the general game law.

"Limiting the bag will prevent the wholesale destruction of game by market hunters and at the same time make possible the securing of a reasonable number of birds by those who are interested in the conservation of the quail with gun and dog.

"I recommend that a reasonable limit be placed upon the number of quail, ducks and doves that may be lawfully killed by one person in a day, and most strongly urge that, at least, an ordinance be passed by your honorable body which shall forbid the taking of more than two dozen by one person in a single day and provide a suitable penalty for violations thereof.

"During the quarter there have been no arrests for violation of the fish and game laws.

HELD TO ANSWER

M. Moses and Rose Murphy Bound Over.

The Strangely Checkered Career of the Woman in the Case.

Ann Thursday's Bill.
 Rose Murphy and M. Moses were each held to answer yesterday on charges of robbing A. G. Barnett in the Rowley alley saloon about two weeks ago. The case was a hard fought one and several times occurred between the opposing counsel, Messrs. Smith and Van Meter for the defense and District Attorney Everts and his deputy, J. S. Church, for the prosecution.

sent to a house of correction and upon leaving the institution married Murphy. Her husband soon became involved in serious trouble on account of the first robbery of the Rowley alley saloon. Murphy was working for A. M. Clark, the magistrate, before whom Mrs. Murphy had her hearing yesterday. He soon became involved in a quarrel with a man named Thomas Jones, who he thought was claiming too much of his wife's attention. The quarrel was so serious that Jones was shot and killed and Murphy was charged with murder. He was acquitted, but shortly afterwards died. Mrs. Murphy then came to Fresno where she has been ever since. She was formerly Clara Hoxbing and her parents are respectable citizens of this county.

ANNUAL ELECTIONS.

Various Institutions Choose Directors for the Year.

At the annual meeting of the Fresno National bank the following directors were elected: John McMillin, president; Thomas M. Patterson, D. A. New, F. D. Vandorff, W. F. McVey and Archie A. Smith. The new board elected the following officers for the ensuing year: John McMillin, president; F. P. Wickham, vice-president; Thomas M. Patterson, assistant president; Archie A. Smith, cashier. The Bank of Central California has elected directors as follows: Louis Elmstein, William Helm, Max Frankman, F. M. Helm, and Leopold Gundlinger. Mr. Elmstein was chosen president, and William Helm, vice-president. Mr. Gundlinger, cashier-treasurer, and Al Braverman secretary. The Fresno Gas and Electric Company elected Louis Elmstein, Fulton G. Berry, L. P. Overly, W. F. Barrett and Leopold Gundlinger directors. The officers are: Mr. Elmstein, president; Mr. Berry, vice-president; Paul Huntz, secretary, and the Bank of Central California, treasurer.

The new directors of the Producers and Consumers Oil Company are: L. C. Cory, Louis Elmstein, L. W. Monture, C. A. Cory, and T. G. Hart. The New York Oil Company has elected the following officers and directors: L. L. Cory, president; F. M. Helm, treasurer; Thomas M. Patterson, vice-president; K. W. Brown, secretary and manager and T. E. Norris.

The directors and officers of the People's Home Savings Bank are: Dr. Chester Rowley, president; F. K. Prescott, vice-president; O. J. Woodward, C. S. Pierce and W. F. Barker, directors. L. A. V. Lashby was elected secretary-treasurer and manager.

FAIR COPYISTS

Want Half a Cent Additional Compensation

On Each Folio, the Sum Aggregating Nearly \$1200.—The Bills Rejected.

The copyists employed by Recorder Marchen during the last four years yesterday put in bills to the Board of Supervisors for back pay amounting in the aggregate to \$1185.53. They claimed the right to half a cent for every folio in addition to the sum paid them. The law says that copyists shall be allowed a sum not to exceed 6 cents per folio, and the Board of Supervisors fixed the rate of compensation of copyists at 5 1/2 cents a folio. A. M. Drew appeared before the board on behalf of the bodies and urged their claims.

Those who had put in bills for an extra half cent were Mrs. Della M. Coudridge, Miss Fannie E. Wharton, Miss M. J. Wheeler, Mrs. B. E. Larenz, Miss J. L. Scott, Mrs. M. P. Tancey and Clara Blaisdell.

The bills were referred to the District Attorney for an opinion and he submitted the following: "Having examined the claims of copyists in the Recorder's office for an additional 1/2 cent per folio I find that said claims are clearly illegal, as being a part of claims heretofore settled, and urged in many other cases, and must advise that they be disallowed as illegal and not proper charges against the county."

The board thereupon rejected the claims.

The District Attorney was authorized to prepare the necessary supplies for his office. Auditor Barnum and Treasurer Marshall were each allowed a telephone in his office.

Tax Collector Hancock recommended that the men printers' license be raised from \$15 a quarter to \$18. The license on butcher shops is \$5 a quarter.

The District Attorney also rendered an opinion as to whether bills must be filed three days before they can be paid. The political code makes it discretionary with the board, while the act of 1897 seems to be mandatory. The District Attorney thought it safe to follow the plain direction of the law.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB.

The new directors of the Fresno Athletic Club held a meeting last night at which they outlined their policy as to the management of the club for the next year.

The directors had already ordered the closing of the gymnasium for the season, and a new one put in. It will be about ten days before the work is completed, and hence the members cannot do any "gym" work during that time.

It was also decided to give a number of boxing contests throughout the season, to which the members of the club will be admitted at half price. All members who have been suspended for the non-payment of dues will be admitted prior to March 1st on the same terms as new members. This is in order to increase the membership of the club. It is claimed that a number of the boys drew out the last six months because they were dissatisfied with the conservative policy of the officers.

The most important witness was Policeman W. S. McSwain to whom Moses confessed the crime of robbery shortly after his arrest. He implicated Rose Murphy, who was also arrested subsequently. The attorneys for the defense sought to show that the confession was made as the result of inducements offered by the policeman to the stand, but Barnett was placed on the stand, but cannot identify either of the defendants as the persons who had robbed him. In fact, he did not know that he had been robbed at all. He had simply mislaid his money after leaving the Rowley alley saloon.

THE COLLEGE BOYS

A very hearty welcome was given the students of California State College, Chico, and guitar clubs at Elmhurst hall last night. The hall was filled with one of Fresno's most critical auditors and the reception given the Berkeley boys was most cordial, and they as well as the teachers were well pleased. That the Berkeley boys do not always burn the midnight oil pondering over deep and intricate studies was proven last night most conclusively, for if they did it was sure so many really excellent musicians would not be found among them. This is no reflection on their application to their college work but to say that they, or at least some of them, and time to turn their attention towards music to profit.

The program opened with the Glee club rendition of several U. C. songs that put their hearers in a good humor for what was to follow. Then came the Mandolin club with songs and capers. The "Butterfly" which was beautifully done. A Horatio Coggswell sang next a selection which showed that he has a splendid voice which he uses to advantage, especially when he lets it out in the upper register.

Cyrus H. Keston gave several humorous selections that amused the audience greatly. He is a very clever reader and the humorous is his forte. Although quite a young man, Edward G. Kuster is a very promising college player and his "song without words" won for him much well deserved applause. The "Tyrone Mazurka" for the lunge club was well liked as was the song by the glee club, which followed. A. W. Black's selection from the voluntary for a bar solo and the rendition that he gave it stamps him as being somewhat of an artist.

"Dickensian on Parade" by the mandolin club, "Georgia Camp Meet" by the bar solo club and "Kerry Dance" and other songs by the glee club were well liked and received their share of the applause.

After the program had been finished the greater part of the audience remained seated some little time, evidently waiting for more, which I take as a compliment to the Berkeley boys. STURGEON PENN.

You have disappointed when you experiment. DeWitt's Little Easy Pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them. Dr. C. Padlock, Druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

When you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great eye cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for pills, for sores, for burns. Dr. C. Padlock, Druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

FRESNO FAMILY SOAP

Fresno's Best Family Soap is from today a much larger cake of Soap than it has been. Call for it and see the difference. It is absolutely chemically pure Soap and of the very best quality.

Our Valley Queen Soap made of the same grade as our Best Family Soap. It is a large round cake and fits the hands well; it contains 6 bars for 25c. Valley Queen Washing Powder is made of the best materials with the most improved machinery. 4 lbs. sell at 25c; 1 1/2 lbs. sell at 10c.

The above Soaps and Powder are handled in every store in the San Joaquin valley.

Don't send your money away for Soap to Eastern States. Invest it here in Fresno or in the Valley, as we do.

Our fat is purchased from the local meat markets, and not from fertilizer works or similar establishments, as is done by many factories.

FRESNO SOAP WORKS

It Started With a Rush and Will Grow in Popularity Till the Last Article is Sold.

THE GREAT SALE OF THE HERMANN STOCK OF Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing

is drawing immense crowds to 1822-24 Mariposa street. This is but a repetition of the old experience of

UNANIMOUS POPULAR RESPONSE TO THE WHITE FRONT STORES' ADVERTISEMENTS.

Time and again the people have shown their confidence in us and in our statements.

When we say that we bought the Hermann stock at less than wholesale cost and that we are going to close every article out at still lower prices, the public takes us at our word and

THE SALE GOES ON WITH A RUSH.

We thank the public of Fresno county for the confidence shown in our price, and promise to continue to merit it.

We also assure the people that the bargain in Clothing at this sale of the HERMANN STOCK are greater than any that have ever been offered in Fresno.

We are going to close out every item of the stock. It comprises Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Hats, Shoes, Neckwear, Underwear, Hosiery, Furnishing Goods, Gloves, Etc.

Prices are Cut on All Lines, including Staples, such as standard makes of Overalls and Working Clothes. The goods are all first class, as Hermann carried none other and received them direct from Eastern manufacturers and importers.

AT THIS SALE THE PRICES ARE THE LOWEST THAT HAVE EVER BEEN KNOWN IN THE HISTORY OF MERCHANDISING.

RADIN & KAMP, The White Front Store, 1822-24 MARIPOSA STREET.

MANHOOD RESTORED "QUIDDENE"

Before and After

George H. Monroe, Druggist, 1828-28 Mariposa Street.

The First National Bank of Fresno

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA.

Condensed statement to the Comptroller of Currency at close of business December 1, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans 515,793 19

Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures 42,577 24

Other Real Estate 31,934 20

